

70506-302

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Rebecca A. Clemmer
United Phosphorus, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406

DEC 16 2014

Subject: Label Notification per PRN 98-10 – Correct the Error in Rate (ppm)
Product Name: AquaStrike™ Aquatic Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 70506-302
Application Date: November 13, 2014
Decision Number: 497880

Dear Ms. Clemmer:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

If you have any questions, you may contact Terri Stowe at (703) 305-6117 or via email at stowe.terri@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathryn V. Montague".

Kathryn V. Montague, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Marked label: see pgs. 1 + 8

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NOTIFICATION
DEC 16 2014

AquaStrike™ AQUATIC HERBICIDE

For aquatic plant control in quiescent, slow moving, and flowing water aquatic sites
TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL POISONING, NEVER PUT INTO FOOD, DRINK, OR OTHER CONTAINERS,
AND USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ENTIRE LABEL.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Dipotassium salt of endothall* | 28.6 |
| Diquat dibromide [6,7-dihydrodipyrido (1,2-a:2',1'-c) pyrazinediium dibromide] | 10.6 |
| Other Ingredients: | 60.8 |
| Total: | 100.0% |

Contains 3.0 lbs. dipotassium endothall* per gallon (2.11 lb 7-oxabicyclo [2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid* equivalent per gal)

Contains 0.6 lbs. diquat cation per gal. (1.10 lb. diquat dibromide per gal.)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

| FIRST AID | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| If in Eyes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing the eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| If Swallowed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person. |
| If on Skin or Clothing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| If Inhaled | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |

HOTLINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. Contact the Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center at 1-866-673-6671 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Measures against circulatory shock, respiratory depression, and convulsion may be needed.

To be effective, treatment for diquat poisoning must begin IMMEDIATELY. Treatment consists of binding diquat in the gut with suspensions of activated charcoal or bentonite clay, administration of cathartics to enhance elimination, and removal of diquat from the blood by charcoal hemoperfusion or continuous hemodialysis.

EPA Registration No. 70506-302

EPA Establishment No. _____

Net Contents: _____ Gallons

United Phosphorus Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Batch/Lot No.: _____

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PRODUCT INFORMATION

AquaStrike is a liquid concentrate soluble in water which is effective against a broad range of aquatic plants. Dosage rates indicated for the application of AquaStrike are measured in parts per million (ppm) of dipotassium endothall and diquat dibromide.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are: barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA Chemical Resistance Category Selection Chart.

Mixers, Loaders, Applicators and other handlers must wear:

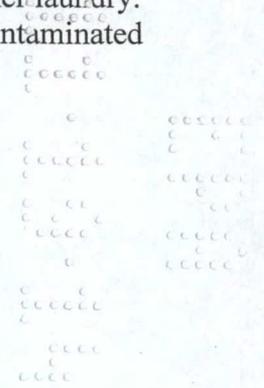
- Coveralls over short- or long-sleeved shirt and short or long pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading
- Protective eyewear
- NIOSH-approved respirator with a dust/mist filter with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or any N, R, P, or HE filter.

Exception: During application, the respirator need not be worn, provided that the pesticide is applied in a manner (such as direct metering or subsurface application from the rear of a vessel that is moving into the wind) such that the applicator will have no contact with the pesticide.

See Engineering Controls for additional requirements.

User Safety Requirements:

Follow the manufacturers' instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.



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Engineering Controls:

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications are required to use closed systems. The closed system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 170.240(d)(4)]. When mixers and loaders use a closed system designed by the manufacturer to enclose the pesticide to prevent it from contacting handlers or other people AND the system is functioning properly and is used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturers written operating instructions, the handlers need not wear a respirator, provided the required respirator is immediately available for use in an emergency such as a spill or equipment breakdown. When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

User should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to mammals and aquatic invertebrates. This pesticide is toxic to wildlife.

Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label.

Treatment of aquatic plants can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead plants. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Water bodies containing very high plant density should be treated in sections to prevent suffocation of fish.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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NEW YORK – Not for sale or use in New York State without Supplemental Special Local Needs Labeling.

Necessary approval and/or permits must be obtained prior to application if required. Consult the responsible State Agencies (i.e., Fish and Game Agencies, State Water Conservation authorities, or Department of Natural Resources).

PRECAUTIONS

- AquaStrike may be injurious to crops, grass, ornamentals, and other foliage.
- Avoid contact of spray concentrate (product) directly or by drift with non-target plants or crops as injury may result.
- Treatment of dense weed areas may result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead weeds. This loss of oxygen may cause fish suffocation. Therefore, treat only 1/3 to 1/2 of the water body area at one time and wait 14 days between treatments.

RESTRICTIONS

- No applications are to be made in areas where commercial processing of fish, resulting in the production of fish protein concentrate or fish meal, is practiced. Before application, coordination and approval of local and/or State authorities must be obtained.
- Do not use AquaStrike in brackish or saltwater.
- Do not use AquaStrike treated water for chemigation as interactions between AquaStrike and other pesticides and fertilizers are not known.

HOW TO APPLY:

AquaStrike is a contact herbicide; consequently, apply when target plants are present. For best results on submersed weeds, apply AquaStrike to actively growing (photosynthesizing) weeds.

Spray AquaStrike on the water or inject below the water surface. It may be applied as a concentrate or diluted with water depending on the application equipment. Wash out spray equipment with water after each operation.

In instances where the plant(s) to be controlled is an exposed surface problem (i.e., some of the broad-leaved pond weeds) coverage is important. For best results, apply the concentrate with the least amount of water compatible with the application equipment.

For quiescent or slow moving water treatments: Waters treated with AquaStrike may be used according to the information below:

Water Use Restrictions for Quiescent or Slow Moving Water Following Applications with AquaStrike

Waters treated with AquaStrike may be used for fishing and swimming immediately after treatment.

| Application Rate | Drinking | Fishing and Swimming | Livestock Consumption | Irrigation to Turf and Landscape Ornamentals | Irrigation to Food Crops |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 6.5 qts (1.625 gals)/surface acre | 3 days | 0 | 14 days | 3 days | 5 days |
| 3.5 qts (0.875 gals)/surface acre | 2 days | 0 | 14 days | 2 days | 5 days |
| 1.75 qts (0.4375 gals)/surface acre | 1 day | 0 | 7 days | 1 day | 5 days |

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| | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|--------|-------|--------|
| gals)/surface acre | | | | | |
| Spot Spray (< 0.2 qts (0.05 gals)/ surface acre) | 1 day | 0 | 7 days | 1 day | 5 days |

Phytotoxicity is not expected on plants or crops irrigated with AquaStrike treated water when the above time periods are observed, however not all species and cultivars (varieties) have been tested.

Do not use AquaStrike treated water to irrigate the following for 7 days after treatment: annual nursery or greenhouse crops including hydroponics and newly seeded or transplanted annual crops, newly seeded or transplanted ornamentals, and newly sodded or seeded turf.

For flowing water treatments: Waters treated with AquaStrike may be used for swimming or fishing, immediately after treatment with the following exceptions: Do not use the AquaStrike treated water to irrigate the following: food crops, turf and landscape ornamentals, annual nursery or greenhouse crops including hydroponics and newly seeded or transplanted annual crops, newly seeded or transplanted ornamentals, and newly sodded or seeded turf.

Drinking Water (Potable Water)

Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits.

The drinking water (potable water) restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of endothall acid in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contamination Level) of 0.1 ppm and the concentration of diquat dibromide is less than the MCL of 0.02 ppm of diquat dibromide (calculated as the cation). Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that endothall acid concentrations do not exceed 0.1 ppm and diquat cation concentrations do not exceed 0.02 ppm in potable drinking water at the time of consumption.

For Lakes, Ponds, and other Quiescent Water Bodies:

- For AquaStrike applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes in the treated water body must be greater than or equal to 600 feet.
- Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.

For Flowing Water Bodies:

- Applicator is responsible to assure that treated water does not enter potable water intakes. For AquaStrike applications, potable water intakes must be closed when treated water is present at the intake. In the event the water intake cannot be closed, treatments must only be made downstream from the intake in order to assure AquaStrike treated water does not enter the potable water system.

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QUIESCENT OR SLOW MOVING WATER TREATMENTS: SURFACE OR INJECTED APPLICATIONS

For aquatic plant control in quiescent or slow moving water, AquaStrike recommended use rates can be found in the following chart. Since the active ingredient is water soluble and tends to diffuse from the treated area, select the dosage rate applicable to the area to be treated. Marginal treatments of large bodies of water require higher rates as indicated.

Use higher labeled rates of AquaStrike when making treatments to small areas with an increased potential for rapid dilution or when treating narrow areas such as boat lanes or shoreline treatments where dilution may reduce the exposure of plants to AquaStrike.

Use lower labeled rates of AquaStrike for large contiguous treatment blocks or in protected areas such as coves where reduced water movement will not result in rapid dilution of AquaStrike from the target treatment area or when treating entire lakes or ponds.

PLANTS CONTROLLED AND AquaStrike DOSAGE RATE CHART

| | APPLICATION RATE | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | Rate per Acre Ft. | ppm Dipotassium Endothall | ppm Diquat Cation |
| Coontail, (<i>Ceratophyllum</i> spp.) | 5.5-6.5 qts (1.375-1.625 gal) | 1.5-1.8 | 0.30-0.36 |
| Horned Pondweed, (<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>) | 4.5-6.5 qts (1.125-1.625 gal) | 1.2-1.8 | 0.25-0.36 |
| Sago Pondweed, (<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>) | 3.5-6.5 qts (0.875-1.625 gal) | 1.0-1.8 | 0.19-0.36 |
| Hydrilla, (<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>) | 5.5-6.5 qts (1.375-1.625 gal) | 1.5-1.8 | 0.30-0.36 |
| Hygrophila, * (<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>) | 6.5 (1.625 gal) | 1.8 | 0.36 |
| Milfoil, (<i>Myriophyllum</i> spp.) | 4.5-6.5 qts (1.125-1.625 gal) | 1.2-1.8 | 0.25-0.36 |
| Naiad, (<i>Najas</i> spp.) | 4.5-6.5 qts (1.125-1.625 gal) | 1.2-1.8 | 0.25-0.36 |

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| | APPLICATION RATE | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | Rate per Acre Ft. | ppm Dipotassium Endothall | ppm Diquat Cation |
| Pondweed, (<i>Potamogeton</i> spp.) Including: American, (<i>P. nodosus</i>) | 3.5-6.5 qts (0.875-1.625 gal) | 1.0-1.8 | 0.19-0.36 |
| Largeleaf (Bass Weed), (<i>P. amplifolius</i>) | 3.5-6.5 qts (0.875-1.625 gal) | 1.0-1.8 | 0.19-0.36 |
| Curlyleaf, (<i>P. crispus</i>) | 4.5-6.5 qts (1.125-1.625 gal) | 1.2-1.8 | 0.25-0.36 |
| Flatstem, (<i>P. zosteriformis</i>) | 3.5-6.5 qts (0.875-1.625 gal) | 1.0-1.8 | 0.19-0.36 |
| Floating-leaf, (<i>P. natans</i>) | 4.5-6.5 qts (1.125-1.625 gal) | 1.2-1.8 | 0.25-0.36 |
| Illinois, (<i>P. illinoensis</i>) | 3.5-6.5 qts (0.875-1.625 gal) | 1.0-1.8 | 0.19-0.36 |
| Narrowleaf, (<i>P. pusillus</i>) | 3.5-6.5 qts (0.875-1.625 gal) | 1.0-1.8 | 0.19-0.36 |
| Threadleaf, (<i>P. filiformis</i>) | 3.5-6.5 qts (0.875-1.625 gal) | 1.0-1.8 | 0.19-0.36 |
| Variable Leaf, (<i>P. diversifolius</i>) | 4.5-6.5 qts. (1.125-1.625 gal) | 1.2-1.8 | 0.19-0.36 |
| Parrotfeather, (<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>) | 4.5-6.5 qts (1.125-1.625 gal) | 1.2-1.8 | 0.25-0.36 |
| Water Stargrass, (<i>Heteranthera</i> spp.) | 3.5-6.5 qts (0.875-1.625 gal) | 1.0-1.8 | 0.19-0.36 |
| Bladderwort, (<i>Utricularia</i> spp.) | 5.5-6.5 qts (1.375-1.625 gal) | 1.5-1.8 | 0.30-0.36 |
| Elodea, (<i>Elodea</i> spp.) | 5.5-6.5 qts (1.375-1.625 gal) | 1.5-1.8 | 0.30-0.36 |
| Brazilian Elodea, (<i>Egeria densa</i>) | 5.5-6.5 qts (1.375-1.625 gal) | 1.5-1.8 | 0.30-0.36 |

* Suppression only

The following charts indicate the quantity of AquaStrike to be applied.

Quarts of AquaStrike to Treat One Acre-Foot of Water

| | Rate dipotassium endothall/diquat cation(ppm) | | | | |
|------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 0.05/0.10 | 1.0/0.19 | 1.2/0.25 | 1.5/0.30 | 1.8/0.36 |
| acre | Quarts (gallons)/A-ft | | | | |

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| | | | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ft | 1.75 (0.4375) | 3.5 (0.875) | 4.5 (1.125) | 5.5 (1.375) | 6.5 (1.625) |
|----|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

Fluid Ounces of AquaStrike to Treat 1,000 Square-Feet per Foot of Depth

| Rate dipotassium endothall/diquat cation(ppm) | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 0.05/0.10 | 1.0/0.19 | 1.2/0.25 | 1.5/0.30 | 1.8/0.36 |
| fl oz/1000 ft ² | | | | |
| 1.3 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.8 |

FLOWING WATER TREATMENTS (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF IRRIGATION CANALS): DRIP OR METERING SYSTEM APPLICATIONS

For aquatic plant control in flowing water, AquaStrike recommended use rates can be found in the following chart. Apply AquaStrike in a manner to achieve the desired rate and adequate mixing so product is distributed throughout the entire water column. Adequate concentration (rate) and exposure time (length of treatment) will impact AquaStrike efficacy on the target plant species. Although AquaStrike is a contact herbicide adequate exposure time is critical. The rates and the length of treatment are guidelines to control the target species. The following rate chart has been developed based on Concentration Exposure Time (CET) data for AquaStrike. The CET concept allows rates and the length of exposure to be adjusted for different treatment scenarios.

To calculate the amount of AquaStrike required for a particular treatment, use the following formula:

[Cubic Feet per Second (CFS) X Length of Treatment (hrs) X rate (FL oz)] x 0.007813 = Gallons of AquaStrike Needed for Treatment

To calculate the amount of AquaStrike to be applied per hour use the following formula:

Gallons of AquaStrike per hour = Total gallons of AquaStrike / Length of Treatment (hrs)

APPLICATION RATES FOR FLOWING WATER TREATMENTS

| Plant Species | Length of Treatment (hours) | |
|--|-----------------------------|----|
| | 6 | 12 |
| | Rate (FL OZ/CFS/hr) | |
| Pondweed, (<i>Potamogeton</i> spp.) Sago Pondweed, (<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>) | 12 | 6 |
| Milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum</i> spp.) Parrotfeather (<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>) Coontail (<i>Ceratophyllum</i> spp.) Horned pondweed (<i>Zannichellia</i> spp.) Hydrilla (<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>) | 16 | 8 |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Naiad, (<i>Najas</i> spp.) | | |
| Water Stargrass (<i>Heteranthera</i> spp.) | | |

NOTE: *Hygrophila (Hygrophila polysperma)* may be suppressed at the higher application rates listed in this table.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed down-ward more than 45 degrees.
- Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the target plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

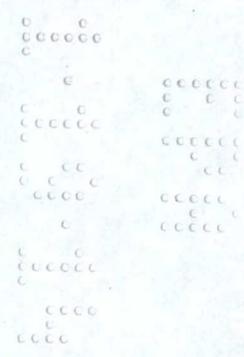
When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog, however, if fog is not present inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the wind is blowing away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops).



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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in the original container. Do not store in a manner where cross-contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food or feed could occur. Storage at temperatures below 32°F may result in the product freezing or crystallizing. Should this occur the product must be warmed to 50°F or higher and thoroughly agitated. In the event of a spill during handling or storage, absorb with sand or other inert material and dispose of absorbent in accordance with the Pesticide Disposal Instructions listed below.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling:

(for Nonrefillable containers)

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

For containers 5 gallons or less:

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Or

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For containers more than 5 gallons:

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Or

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at

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least 30 seconds. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

(for Refillable containers)

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

MEDICAL: (866) 673-6671 Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center

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